

terms that would be no less favorable, if any, than those available to any city or county government under state law.

STATUS:

03/10/1999 To SENATE Committee on GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

CLASS: FYI

DIVISION: OHP

CA SB 798

AUTHOR: Burton

TITLE: Highways: relinquishment: Route 101

INTRODUCED: 02/25/1999

FISCAL

COMMITTEE: Senate Transportation Committee

HEARING: 04/20/1999 1:30 pm

SUMMARY:

Authorizes the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to the City and County of San Francisco a specified portion of State highway Route 101, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state, including a requirement that the city and county demolish the relinquished portion and construct a boulevard and any necessary tributary streets along that route.

STATUS:

03/10/1999 To SENATE Committee on TRANSPORTATION.

CLASS: FYI

DIVISION: OHP

CA SB 803

AUTHOR: Karnette

TITLE: Highways: relinquishment: route 19

INTRODUCED: 02/25/1999

FISCAL

COMMITTEE: Senate Transportation Committee

HEARING: 04/20/1999 1:30 pm

SUMMARY:

Authorizes the California Transportation Commission to relinquish to the City of Downey the portion of State Highway Route 19 located between Gardendale Street and Telegraph Boulevard within the city, upon terms and conditions the commission finds to be in the best interests of the state.

STATUS:

03/10/1999 To SENATE Committee on TRANSPORTATION.

CLASS: FYI

DIVISION: OHP

CA SB 952

AUTHOR: McPherson

TITLE: Fort Ord Reuse Authority

INTRODUCED: 02/25/1999

FISCAL

COMMITTEE: Senate Local Government Committee

HEARING: 04/21/1999 9:30 am

SUMMARY:

Appropriates a specified sum to the Fort Ord Reuse Authority for base use infrastructure, the prevention of wild fires, and endangered species conservation.

STATUS:

03/10/1999 To SENATE Committee on LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

CLASS: FYI

CA SB 985 AUTHOR: Johnston
TITLE: Agricultural Preserves: Public Use
INTRODUCED: 02/26/1999
COMMITTEE: Senate Local Government Committee
HEARING: 04/07/1999 9:30 am

SUMMARY:
Repeals provisions of the Williams Act that allow the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) to provide the required notices and findings and would revise the required findings.

03/17/1999 To SENATE Committee on LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

CA SB 1099	AUTHOR:	Knight	
	TITLE:	California Defense Retention & Conversion Act	
	INTRODUCED:	02/26/1999	FISCAL
	COMMITTEE:	Senate Governmental Organization Committee	
	HEARING:	04/13/1999 9:30 am	

SUMMARY:
Enacts the California Defense Retention and Conversion Act of 1999 to establish the California Defense Retention and Conversion Council in the Trade and Commerce Agency. Sets forth the membership and duties of the council in regard to defense retention and conversion and military base reuse activities in the state.

03/17/1999 To SENATE Committee on GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION.

CA SB 1103 AUTHOR: Polanco O'Connell
TITLE: Mining operations
INTRODUCED: 02/26/1999
COMMITTEE: Senate Local Government Committee
HEARING: 04/21/1999 9:30 am

SUMMARY:
Prohibits a local government, as defined, with less than 5,000 residents within the jurisdiction, from imposing any tax on a person engaged in the business of extracting, processing, or selling mineral resources in an area of regional significance or an area of statewide significance, as defined.

03/17/1999 To SENATE Committee on LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

CA SB 1221 AUTHOR: Schiff
TITLE: Historical resources: Historic Property Fund
INTRODUCED: 02/26/1999
COMMITTEE: Senate Transportation Committee
HEARING: 04/20/1999 1:30 pm

FISCAL

SUMMARY:

Establishes the Historic Property Maintenance Fund in the Treasury, & requires that all revenue collected by the Department of Transportation from rental receipts from a federally designated historic property, or from property listed as a state historical resource, that is owned by the Department of Transportation & located in a freeway right-of-way corridor, less any amount transmitted in lieu of property tax to a city and/or county be deposited into the fund.

STATUS:

03/17/1999 To SENATE Committee on TRANSPORTATION.

CLASS: INFO

DIVISION: OHP

CA SB 1242

AUTHOR: Ortiz

TITLE: Building standards: tactile signage

INTRODUCED: 02/26/1999

FISCAL

COMMITTEE: Senate Housing and Community Development

HEARING: 04/19/1999 1:30 pm

SUMMARY:

Requires every local building department to determine, as part of the occupancy certification process, that any building that is to be open to the public, and any public housing, complies with the requirements for tactile signage for the aid of blind and visually impaired persons contained in the California Building Standards Code.

STATUS:

03/17/1999 To SENATE Committee on HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT.

CLASS: INFO

DIVISION: OHP

CA SCR 6

AUTHOR: Baca

TITLE: Cinco de Mayo

INTRODUCED: 01/13/1999

COMMITTEE: Senate Rules Committee

HEARING: 04/07/1999 9:30 am

SUMMARY:

Calls on all the people of California to celebrate and recognize May 5 as Cinco de Mayo.

STATUS:

01/20/1999 To SENATE Committee on RULES.

CLASS: FYI

DIVISION: OHP

CA SCR 14

AUTHOR: Baca

TITLE: Mexican Independence

INTRODUCED: 02/12/1999

LOCATION: Senate Rules Committee

SUMMARY:

Calls on all the people of California to join the people of Mexico and Californians of Mexican heritage in celebrating Mexican independence on the anniversary of the popular uprising of 9/16/1810.

STATUS:
02/24/1999 To SENATE Committee on RULES.

CLASS: FYI
DIVISION: OHP

END OF REPORT

**California Register of Historical Resources
Oceanside Athletic Club
315 Windward Way, Oceanside, San Diego County**

State Historical Resources Commission Findings

On April 23, 1999 at a regular meeting of the State Historical Resources Commission (Commission) in Sacramento, California, the Commission voted 8 - 1 - 0 to list this resource in the California Register of Historical Resources. The resource owner and the City of Oceanside are both in support of this nomination.

Pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Sections 4855.c.3, the Commission is required to issue findings describing the resource and identifying its historical or cultural significance.

Oceanside Athletic Club was planned and built by Marie Rappa Middlekauf, one of the first women to succeed in the field of professional wrestling and boxing promotion. Ms. Middlekauf recognized the potential of locating a sports arena near the Camp Pendleton base in Oceanside when she purchased three lots of land there in 1945 with the intent to establish an athletic club that would attract professional wrestlers and amateur boxers.

Construction of the Oceanside Athletic Club began in 1946 and continued until 1949, when the club opened in July of that year. The two-story rectangular brick sports auditorium and gymnasium features a mezzanine floor for offices and dressing rooms, snack bars with kitchens, a cloak room, store rooms, and other facilities and could accommodate 3,000 spectators. The huge auditorium had a movable ring and removable tiered seats on two sides. Entrance to the arena is on Windward Way with a small ticket office, built in 1950, extending out to the right of the entrance doors. Two sets of double wooden entrance doors admitted patrons near the center of the north façade, with double wooden exit doors located on the alley facing west and at the rear of the building facing south. Large aluminum sash multi-paned industrial-type windows placed at the second story level on the west and south facing façades admit abundant light, and four small aluminum sash windows at the first floor level on the west facing side provide natural light for office and other utility spaces. Additionally, two large windows extending from the first to the second stories and one narrow window once consumed part of the west façade. A brick chimney located between the main building and the ticket office was planned for incorporation into living quarters above the sports arena which were never built. Due to vandalism, in the 1980s three large windows on the east façade were infilled as were the windows that extended from the first to the second stories on the west façade. Aside from these changes, the building remains remarkably much the same as it did in the early 1950s.

The Oceanside Athletic Club is significant under California Register criterion 1 for its association with the development of professional wrestling and other arena entertainment in the San Diego area. The clout of Marie Middlekauf, through her association as a promoter and box office manager for James Jeffries, served to bring the biggest stars of wrestling to her arena. On Friday, July 29, 1949, Ms. Middlekauf officially opened her athletic club with an all-star heavyweight mat show. Top rated national and international professional wrestlers such as

Sando-Szabo, Gorgeous George, George and Bobby Becker, Lou Thesz, Brother (Mad Mormon) Frank from Utah, Mexican champion Polo Cordova, Syrian King Kong Kashey, Mr. Moto, and Ivan the Terrible dominated the Friday night events at the club through the early 1950s.

Although such well known bands and entertainers as Woody Herman, Ike Carpenter, and Nat King Cole appeared at the club on Saturday nights in 1949, roller skating supplanted dancing as the major recreational activity on this evening in 1950. Eventually the club offered skating every evening except Monday and Friday. Pacific Coast national and international wrestling matches continued on Friday nights through 1953 when television, which featured these animated athletes in an inexpensive easy view, forced Ms. Middlekauf to focus on roller skating exclusively. The building's name changed to the Oceanside Roller Rink at this time.

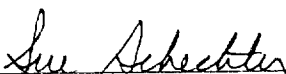
The Oceanside Athletic Club is also significant under California Register criterion 2 for its association with Marie Rappa Middlekauf. Ms. Middlekauf was a protégé of and promoter for world heavyweight boxing champion James Jeffries of Burbank. She was the only woman sports promoter and organizer in the West, and perhaps in the nation, when she constructed the Oceanside Athletic Club. Considered a pioneer in the male-dominated field of wrestling and boxing promotion, she was respected by the men she hosted and honored by professional wrestling promoters and directors in the early 1950s.

Although the construction date of the Oceanside Athletic Club meets the California Register's fifty-year rule, the period of significance associated with criterion 1—1949 to 1953—is less than fifty years. However, the California Register regulations state that resources that have achieved significance within the past fifty years may still be considered eligible for listing if enough time has passed to understand their importance. In this particular case, the 46 years that have passed since the end of the Oceanside Athletic Club's period of significance are adequate to gain the distance needed to understand the significance of the resource within its context..

Let these findings also show that the review and consideration of the nomination of the Oceanside Athletic Club to the California Register of Historical Resources included the following:

1. Nomination Application.
2. Various sources at California State Library consulted by Commission staff.
3. Letter of Support from City of Oceanside.

With this signature, it is hereby certified that the State Historical Resources Commission adopted these findings pursuant to California Code of Regulations, Title 14, Chapter 11.5, Sections 4855.b.2 and 4855.c.3 on the 23rd day of April, 1999.


Sue Schechter, Chairperson

4/23/99

Date

State Plan 2001 Preservation Odyssey

As part of the Historic Preservation Grant Fund, from National Park Service, the State Historic Preservation Office must develop a Comprehensive Statewide Historic Preservation Plan. The State Plan is the process by which the State Historic Preservation Office develops a vision and goals for historic preservation throughout the State.

The State Plan is used by the State Historic Preservation Office and others throughout the State for guiding effective decision-making on a general level, for coordinating Statewide preservation activities, and for communicating Statewide preservation policy, goals, and values to the preservation constituency, decision-makers, and interested and affected parties across the State.

The State Historic Preservation Office submits the State Plan to the National Park Service and the State Historic Resources Commission for approval. The planning cycle is 3 to 5 years.

The OHP submitted the last State Plan to NPS and was approved on September 26, 1996 as a 5 year planning document. The State Plan Team is in the process of gathering information for the next State Plan for final submittal in December 2000. Although most portions of the revised State Plan will remain much the same as they did in the first version, the sections on major issues and concerns in preservation as well as the goals and objectives for the next five years will be updated.

In order to make this State Plan responsive to the broad spectrum of interests and concerns in California, we are inviting comments and suggestions from the public


regarding the draft of the revised *Major Preservation Issues in California* chapter. To facilitate a broad response from the public a draft of issues will be made available at the OHP website, at <http://ohp.cal-parks.ca.gov> , a mailing list is being compiled and two notices will be placed in major newspapers in the state. The issues discussed include:

- Historic preservation incentives
- Information technology and historic preservation
- Archaeology and historic preservation
- Professional standards and guidelines for the conduct of archaeological studies in California
- Disaster preparedness
- World War II and Cold War-era military properties
- Post World War II and Cold War-era structures (suburban residential and commercial)
- Cultural diversity and historic preservation
- Integrating preservation into land use planning
- Cultural landscapes and traditional cultural properties

The first public forum will take place at the California Preservation Foundation Conference, on May 21, 1999, in Palm Springs. The OHP State Plan team and members of the commission will facilitate a roundtable discussion with the Public for their input on the important historic preservation issues addressed by the State Plan.

MEMORANDUM

April 23, 1999

TO; California Historical Resources Commission
FROM: Roger Kelly, NPS Cultural Resource Team,
San Francisco 
SUBJECT: "Shores of Time: Submerged Historic and Indigenous
Resources in the Pacific Rim Region" Conference Summary

Location and Dates: Corps of Engineers San Francisco Bay Model
Facility, Sausalito. March 31 - April 3, 1999

Participants: About 70 persons attended, representing federal agencies (Reclamation, NPS, Corps of Engineers, Justice, National Marine Sanctuaries), State agencies (CA Lands Commission, Parks and Recreation), three academic institutions, international governments (British Columbia, Marshall Islands, Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, American Samoa, Guam, Federated States of Micronesia) and private maritime museums and research organizations. Several native people attended, including Coast Miwok, Yu'Pik Alaskan Native, and Pacific Islanders.

Funding: Supported by an award from NPS FY99 Cultural Resource Training Initiative.

Session Themes: 1) Public Issues regarding submerged heritage resources (education, recreational diving, avocational research); 2) Native Peoples' use of coastlines and offshore waters; 3) historic linkages between shorelines and offshore waters; 4) legal issues regarding shipwrecks and lost aircraft; 5) developing inventories of submerged cultural resources; 6) project partnership strategies; 7) 21st century developments in technology, public awareness, and international guidance e.g. UNESCO and ICOMOS documents.

Results: 1) Opportunity for breadth of maritime heritage to become better understood by seeing variety of involved persons, agencies, and groups; 2) Assisting participants to expand networks of communication and information exchange; 3) Providing samples of projects and programs; 4) Updating national and international legal issues; 5) Assessing need for similar periodic interdisciplinary workshops conferences on West Coast.

NEWS RELEASE

u.s. department of the interior

national park service

600 Harrison Street, Suite 600

San Francisco, California 94107-1372

March 22, 1999

Kaarina Merikarto 415 427-1319

Along the Shores of Time—International Marine Researchers Gather to Discuss Maritime History

Maritime history researchers will gather in Sausalito, CA March 31 to April 3, 1999, to discuss methods to improve preservation of submerged maritime historical sites, recovered artifacts and shipwrecks in the Pacific Rim region. Maritime archaeologists, historians, curators, private researchers, academic faculty and representatives from British Columbia, United States Western States, Pacific Islands governments and Federated States of Micronesia will participate.

Conference agenda will include sessions on public recreation of coastal and inland waters, cultural resources identification and protection, Native American maritime histories, and the recent Federal Court decision regarding the Brother Jonathan, a steamship lost in 1865 near Crescent City, CA. This decision will have significant implications on the national terms within the Abandoned Shipwrecks Act and the NPS stewardship role for our state owned shipwrecks.

The Conference is sponsored by the National Park Service and the Bay Model Association. For more information about the conference contact Roger Kelly, National Park Service, at (415) 427-1400 or Gary Franklin, San Francisco Bay Model Association, at (415) 332-1851

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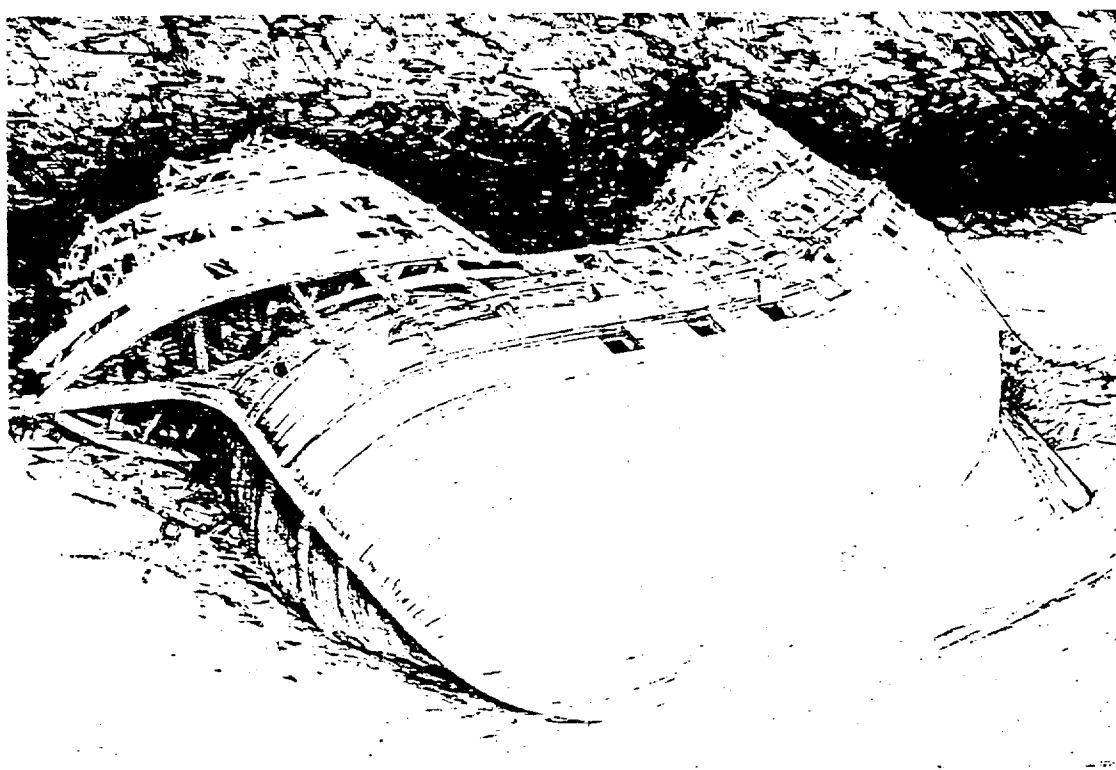


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INTERNATIONAL CHARTER ON THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Adopted
by ICOMOS
in 1996

THE ICOMOS INTERNATIONAL CHARTER ON THE PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF UNDERWATER CULTURAL HERITAGE

Ratified by the 11th General Assembly,
held in Sofia, Bulgaria, from 5-9 October 1996

INTRODUCTION

This Charter is intended to encourage the protection and management of underwater cultural heritage in inland and inshore waters, in shallow seas and in the deep oceans. It focuses on the specific attributes and circumstances of cultural heritage under water and should be understood as a supplement to the ICOMOS Charter for the Protection and Management of Archaeological Heritage, 1990. The 1990 Charter defines the "archaeological heritage" as that part of the material heritage in respect of which archaeological methods provide primary information, comprising all vestiges of human existence and consisting of places relating to all manifestations of human activity, abandoned structures, and remains of all kinds, together with all the portable cultural material associated with them. For the purposes of this Charter underwater cultural heritage is understood to mean the archaeological heritage which is in, or has been removed from, an underwater environment. It includes submerged sites and structures, wreck-sites and wreckage and their archaeological and natural context.

By its very character the underwater cultural heritage is an international resource. A large part of the underwater cultural heritage is located in an international setting and derives from international trade and communication in which ships and their contents are lost at a distance from their origin or destination.

Archaeology is concerned with environmental conservation; in the language of resource management, underwater cultural heritage is both finite and non-renewable. If underwater cultural heritage is to contribute to our appreciation of the environment in the future, then we have to take individual and collective responsibility in the present for ensuring its continued survival.

Archaeology is a public activity; everybody is entitled to draw upon the past in informing their own lives, and every effort to curtail knowledge of the past is an infringement of personal autonomy.

Underwater cultural heritage contributes to the formation of identity and can be important to people's sense of community. If managed sensitively, underwater cultural heritage can play a positive role in the promotion of recreation and tourism.

Archaeology is driven by research, it adds to knowledge of the diversity of human culture through the ages and it provides new and challenging ideas about life in the past. Such knowledge and ideas contribute to understanding life today and, thereby, to anticipating future challenges.

Many marine activities, which are themselves beneficial and desirable, can have unfortunate consequences for underwater cultural heritage if their effects are not foreseen.

Underwater cultural heritage may be threatened by construction work that alters the shore and seabed or alters the flow of current, sediment and pollutants. Underwater cultural heritage may also be threatened by insensitive exploitation of living and non-living resources. Furthermore, inappropriate forms of access and the incremental impact of removing "souvenirs" can have a deleterious effect.

Many of these threats can be removed or substantially reduced by early consultation with archaeologists and by implementing mitigatory projects. This Charter is intended to assist in bringing a high standard of archaeological expertise to bear on such threats to underwater cultural heritage in a prompt and efficient manner.

Underwater cultural heritage is also threatened by activities that are wholly undesirable because they are intended to profit few at the expense of many. Commercial exploitation of underwater cultural heritage for trade or speculation is fundamentally incompatible with the protection and management of the heritage. This Charter is intended to ensure that all investigations are explicit in their aims, methodology and anticipated results so that the intention of each project is transparent to all.